



Rayner Stephens
HIGH SCHOOL

Curriculum
Intent
for
History

We aim to make our students the best historians they can be. We challenge students to think like historians by researching thoroughly, weighing-up evidence, understanding chronology, evaluating interpretations and developing arguments. We do this by ensuring all students develop the range of skills needed to become confident in their own opinions, able to make well supported judgements and to express them articulately using keywords from topics and historical vocabulary. At Rayner Stephens we believe that the transferable skills gained in history are essential for life in the 21st century. We teach students the importance of challenging the provenance of information, evaluating different interpretations, and processing large amounts of information to create a coherent argument. We teach empathy and tolerance and an understanding of how history has created the world we live in today.



History Learning Journey



GCSE Germany 1918-1939
Students will study how Hitler came to power and transformed German society

GCSE Cold War 1941-1991
Students will investigate the situation after World War Two and how this led to the tensions between East and West for the next 50 years



GCSE Early Elizabethan England 1558-1588
Students will study the problems Elizabeth I faced when she became queen and how she attempted to resolve them in the following years

YEAR 11

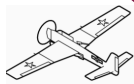
GCSE Germany 1918-1939
Students will study the problems the new Weimar Republic had to overcome after World War One

GCSE Medicine Through Time- Trenches
Students will study the trenches, weapons, illnesses and battles of the First World War in depth.

GCSE Medicine Through Time- Part 2
Students will continue their investigation into the ideas about illness, treatments and preventions during the Industrial Revolution and Modern times and understand what has led to the progress since the Middle Ages

GCSE Medicine Through Time- Part 1
Students will investigate the ideas about illness, treatments and preventions during the Middle Ages and the Renaissance- with case studies of the Black Death and the Great Plague

YEAR 10



Why did people think dictatorships were a good idea?
Students will investigate the revolutionary new ideas that shaped the world in the 20th Century.

Why did we go to war again?
Students will investigate the causes and events of World War Two and how it was a truly global war

Why were 6 million people murdered?
Students will investigate the causes and events of the Holocaust

Why was there a 'cold' war?
Students will investigate the US decision in 1945 to drop the world's first atom bomb on Japan and the development of the Cold War.

How has Britain changed since 1945?
Students will study how our work, culture and technology has changed and the experiences of different migrants.

YEAR 9

Who won the fight for the vote?
Students will investigate the role suffragettes and earlier women played in the fight for the vote.

What is Manchester's role in the slave trade?
Students will investigate the development of the slave trade and the history of Africa.

How did Britons fight for their rights?
Students will investigate the struggle of people to improve their lives and examine the punishments of those who dared to challenge authority

Why did Manchester become known as Cottonopolis?
Students will study why the Industrial Revolution happened and how migrants transformed Manchester



Why did 1 million men die?
Students will investigate the causes and events of World War One and the contribution of soldiers from around the world in the source of the war

How did Britain change the world and how did the world change Britain?
Students will investigate the colonisation of India and how this affected both countries.

How have did the Normans transform Britain?
Students will study how England was changed forever by the Norman Conquest.

Why did we kill our king?
Students will study why Charles I and Parliament choose to go to war with each other in 1642

What was it like living in Tudor Britain?
Students will investigate lives of Black Tudors and Women and also how England compared to other countries at the time.

YEAR 8

YEAR 7

How has Mary Beard used evidence to reach conclusions about the lives of Romans?
Students will study how we construct History and what Roman Britain was like including the lives of the different peoples that lived here

Why did William, Duke of Normandy win the Battle of Hastings?
Students will study why England was changed forever by the Norman Conquest.

How powerful were medieval monarchs?
Students will study conflict between Church and Monarchy and the limits of the power of the monarchy.

How did Henry's divorce change England?
Students will study the importance of Henry VIII and the Reformation by studying the lives of his children. And the key events in the life of Elizabeth I and why she was significant.



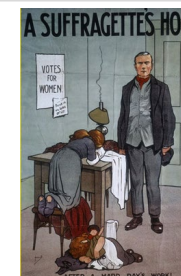
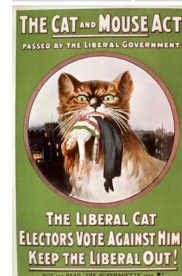
Year 9 - History

Curriculum intent	<p>Knowledge of history is key to understanding the world around us and our place within it. Year 9 builds on the foundations in historical knowledge, historical and literacy skills learnt in years 7 and 8. The first topic continues the investigation into people's fight for rights with the examination of the development of the women's suffrage movement and the contributions of different historical figures in the improvement of women's rights before examining the causes behind the rise in extremism in the 1920s and 1930s and the rejection of democracy which had been a focus in their previous study. Students will then examine whether the policy of appeasement was the correct decision in 1930s and how the Holocaust built on existing antisemitism and culminated in the Final Solution. In the last topic of year 9 students examine the rapid transformation of Britain since 1945 and the levels of change that different sections of society experienced.</p>					
Term	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Knowledge	<p><u>Who won the fight for the vote?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • social reformers • Suffragists • Suffragette • Government response • World War One 	<p><u>Why did people think dictatorships were a good idea?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Russian Revolution • Establishment of Communism • Rise of extremism • Comparison of totalitarian governments 	<p><u>Why did we go to war again?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treaty of Versailles • Appeasement • Dunkirk • Significant battles 	<p><u>Why were 6 million people murdered?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History of anti-Semitism • Persecution of Jews in Germany • Ghettos in WW2 • Final Solution 	<p><u>Why was there a 'cold' war?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atom Bomb • Mutually Assured destruction • Origins of Cold War • Cold War 	<p><u>How has Britain changed since 1945?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes to lives of teenagers • Migration • Liberalisation • Changes to the lives of women
Skills	<p>Causation Similarity and difference Significance Inference Sources Reaching a judgement</p>	<p>Causation Similarity and difference Significance</p>	<p>Causation Consequence Evaluation Reaching a judgement Interpretations</p>	<p>Causation Consequence Significance Inference Sources Historical enquiry</p>	<p>Causation Sources Evaluation Reaching a judgement Interpretations</p>	<p>Consequence Similarity and difference Change and continuity Significance Historical enquiry</p>
Assessments	<p>Topic 1: extended writing <u>Who won the fight for the vote?</u></p>	<p>Topic 2 extended writing <u>Why did so many extreme governments take over countries in Europe after WW1?</u></p> <p>Exam 1 after Topic 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple choice questions 	<p>Topic 3 extended writing: <u>Why did we go to war again?</u></p>	<p>Topic 4 extended writing <u>How did the Holocaust develop?</u></p> <p>Exam 2 after Topic 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple choice questions 	<p>Topic 5 extended writing: <u>Was America justified in dropping the atomic bomb?</u></p>	<p>Topic 6 extended writing <u>How has Britain changed since 1945?</u></p> <p>Exam 3 after Topic 6</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recall questions Chronology task Extended piece of writing 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recall questions Chronology task Extended piece of writing 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple choice questions Recall questions Chronology task Extended piece of writing
Enrichment	<p>Books: My Story: Mill Girl Sue Reid ISBN-10: 1407103733 Things A Bright Girl Can Do by Sally Nicholls ISBN-10 : 1783446730 Bring Out the Banners by Geoffrey Trease ISBN-10 : 1408191865 Places of Interest: Statue of Emmeline Pankhurst St Peter's Square Manchester M2 3AA</p>	<p>Books: When Hitler stole Pink Rabbit by Judith Kerr –ISBN-10: 0007274777 The Book Thief by Markus Zusak – ISBN-10: 9780552779739 Anya's Story by Julia Gousseva ISBN-10:1494942305 Goodnight Mister Tom by Michelle Magorian Places of Interest: IWM North Trafford Wharf Rd, Trafford Park, Stretford, Manchester M17 1TZ</p>	<p>Books: Our Castle by the Sea by Lucy Strange ISBN-10: 191107783X Voices: Now or Never: A Dunkirk Story by Bali Rai –ISBN-10: 1407191365 The Endless Steppe by Esther Hautzig –ISBN-10: 0141369043 Film & Documentaries: Dunkirk available on Amazon Prime. Places of Interest: Stockport Air Raid Shelters, Great Underbank, Stockport, SK1 1NE Local war memorial. IWM North Trafford Wharf Rd, Trafford Park, Stretford, Manchester M17 1TZ</p>	<p>Books: The Earth is Singing by Vanessa Curtis – ISBN-10: 9781409577447 Diary of a Young Girl by Anne Frank – ISBN-10: 0141315180 After Auschwitz by Eva Schloss ISBN-10: 1444760718 Places of Interest: Manchester Jewish Museum 190 Cheetham Hill Rd, Cheetham Hill, Manchester M8 8LW</p>	<p>Books: Sadako and the Thousand Paper Cranes by Eleanor Coerr ISBN: 9780137012688</p>	<p>People's History Museum IWM North</p>

Year 9 History Autumn Term Knowledge Organiser Who won the fight for the vote?

Key Vocabulary:		Key information		Key information		
1	Suffrage	the right to vote in elections.	8	Tactics	15	Elizabeth Fry
2	Suffragists	women who campaigned for the vote	9	Suffragists	In 1817 Elizabeth Fry created the Association for the Improvement of Female Prisoners and along with a group of 12 other women lobbied authorities including Parliament. In the 1820s she inspected prison conditions, advocated reform and established more groups to campaign for reform. In 1823 prison reform legislation was finally introduced in Parliament.	
3	Suffragettes	women who used militant methods to campaign for the vote	10	Suffragettes	16	Clementina Black.
4	Militancy	use of violence in the campaign for the vote.	11	World War One	Clementina Black, Secretary of the Women's Trade Union League, secures the first successful equal pay resolution at Trades Union Congress.	
5	NSUWSS	National Women's Suffrage Societies	12	Change in attitudes	17	Timeline of Key events
6	WSPU	Women's Social and Political Union	13	Sophia Duleep Singh	1897	NUWSS formed. Millicent Fawcett is the leader
7	Deeds not words	the motto of the Suffragettes	14	Annie Besant	1903	WSPU formed. Emmeline Pankhurst is the leader
					1908	The suffragettes start to use militancy
					1909	The suffragette Marion Dunlop Wallace goes on hunger strike
					1913	The Cat and Mouse Act is passed and the force feeding of suffragettes in prison starts
					1914	World War One starts
					1918	WW1 ends and women over 30 get the vote
					1928	Women over 21 get the vote and get the same voting rights as men.



Year 9 History Spring Term Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary:			Treaty of Versailles and how Hitler destroyed it		Events in World War Two		
1	Appeasement	Giving in to someone's demands as far as is reasonably possible to avoid conflict.	8	What is it?		12	Dunkirk
				This is a treaty that Germany was forced to sign after the armistice at the end of World War One. Germans felt that they were treated unfairly and it was a 'diktat' something they were forced to do but didn't agree to and didn't think was fair.			The evacuation of <u>Allied</u> soldiers during <u>World War II</u> from <u>Dunkirk</u> , between 26 May and 4 June 1940. This was due to large numbers of <u>Belgian</u> , <u>British</u> , and <u>French</u> troops being cut off and surrounded by <u>Germans</u> during the <u>Battle of France</u> .
2	Evacuation	the policy of removing children and pregnant women from cities in case of bombing by the enemy	9	What parts of the Treaty did the Germans dislike?		14	Leningrad
				<u>Guilt</u> – Clause 231: Germany accepted blame for the war <u>Army</u> – army/ 100,00 men only/ no submarines / no aeroplanes / 6 battleships / Rhineland demilitarized <u>Reparations</u> - £6.6 million for damage <u>Germany Lost Land</u> – Saar, Sudetenland, Danzig, Loss of Colonies <u>League of Nations</u> set up <u>Extra Point</u> – Forbade Anschluss			Nazi Germany invaded Russia in June 1941 and advanced until they reached the city of Leningrad. The Germans laid siege to the city for 3 years which killed 650,000 Russians in 1942 alone, mostly from starvation, exposure, disease, and shelling. A million children, sick and elderly were evacuated.
3	Allies	The alliance of the UK, the USA and France in World War Two.	10	How Hitler destroyed the Treaty of Versailles:		15	Pearl Harbor
			Year	Event			Pearl Harbor is a U.S. naval base in Hawaii, that was the scene of a devastating surprise attack by Japanese forces on December 7, 1941. This attack brought America into the war
4	Axis	The alliance of Germany, Italy and Japan in World War Two.	1936	Hitler starts to rearm Germany, reintroduces conscription, enters demilitarised Rhineland		16	Burma:
			April 1938	Anschluss with Austria as 99% of Austria vote in favour of a union between Germany and Austria			Japan invaded Burma in 1942, then part of the British Empire. This war was fought in some of the most challenging terrain in the world, in a tropical climate that claimed many men before they had a chance to fight. It wasn't until Japan surrendered in 1945 after the dropping of the Atomic Bomb that the war in Burma was over
5	Diktat	This is what the Germans called the Treaty of Versailles as they saw it as a very harsh settlement forced on them by the allies.	Sept 1938	The Sudetenland is given to Germany at the Munich Conference		17	Battle of Midway
			Mar 1939	Hitler marches into Czechoslovakia and seizes control of the rest of the nation.			One of the most important naval battles win which the Japanese hoped to lure the Americans into a trap in the Pacific Ocean but American codebreakers found out the plan so the Americans were able to defend themselves and ended up destroying most of the Japanese navy. 3-6 th June 1942
			Aug 1939	Germany and the USSR agree to the Nazi-Soviet Pact		17	El Alamein
6	Armistice	The agreement to end World War One	Sep 1939	Hitler invades Poland and seizes control			(1–27 July 1942, 23 October—11 November 1942), The Allies wanted to control the North Africa desert so they could carry supplies through the Suez Canal. The British used 300 Sherman tanks against the Germans and the Germans surrender in May 1943.
7	Anschluss	The union of Germany and Austria when Hitler marched his soldiers into Austria in 1938.	11.	Why Britain followed a policy of appeasement:		18.	How did Commonwealth countries help Britain?
				(1) Some British people approved of Hitler's policies (2) The British people hoped that a strong Germany would stop the growth of Russian Communism (3) Many people felt that events in Europe were not Britain's business (4) Many people felt Britain was too weak and far away to help anyway. (5) Many British people wanted peace (6) Many British people agreed with Hitler that the Treaty of Versailles was unfair			1. I million men and women (90% of the British Army in this area of the world) fought for Britain in the Far East in places like Burma. These soldiers came from India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh and 3% came from places in Africa. 2. 500,000 Australian and New Zealand soldiers fought in the Pacific with the Americans

Year 9 History Summer Term Knowledge Organiser Why was there a 'cold' war?

Key Vocabulary:			The Atomic Bomb		The Cold War	
1	Allies	The countries of Britain, the USA and the USSR who fought together in World War Two	10	Why was the Atomic bomb needed?	14	Why did a Cold War develop?
2	Axis	The countries of Germany, Italy and Japan who fought together in World War Two	<p>On the 8th May 1945 the Second World War in Europe had been won by the Allies – VE Day. However the Second World War continued in Asia. The Imperial Japanese Army had not been defeated and refused to surrender. At 9.04am on August 6th 1945 an American Air Force plane, the 'Enola Gay', dropped an atomic bomb on the Japanese city of Hiroshima. 90% of the city was destroyed</p>		<p>Before WW2 there were several 'Great Powers' including Britain, France, Germany, America and the Soviet Union. WW2 changed this situation: -Germany and Japan were defeated -France had been occupied by Germany during the war and lost its status as a great power -Britain was victorious but almost bankrupt The USA and the Soviet Union however, emerged stronger and were clearly far more economically and militarily powerful than the rest of the world.</p>	
3	Communism	The ideology of all property is owned by the community and each person contributes and receives according to their ability and needs.	11	What happened when the atomic bombs were dropped?	15	Actions which caused suspicions to develop
4	Capitalism	The ideology of a country's trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit.	<p>The first thing people saw when the atomic bomb was dropped was a blinding flash of white light and those who were directly beneath the bomb, estimated to be 80,000 people were vaporised. If you were 300 meters away from the bomb you only had a 7% survival rate and would most likely be burned to death, while half a mile away you could have a 20% survival rate but your eyes could be burnt away. Even if you were more than a mile away from the bomb you could have radiation sickness which would cause cancer a death many years later.</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the Russians would have the largest army on the planet after World War Two. 2. In 1945, the USA dropped an atomic bomb on Japan. 3. In each of the countries they took over to defeat Hitler, the USSR left troops to keep control of those countries. 4. The USA paid for British soldiers to fight in Greece to prevent a communist government taking over there 	
5	Cold War	a state of political hostility between countries characterized by threats, propaganda, and other measures short of open warfare.	12	Argument for the bomb:	16	Important events in the Cold War
6	Atomic bomb	The most powerful weapons created that use nuclear reactions as their source of explosive energy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Japanese had been very cruel during the war. Using the bomb would teach them a lesson. • The bomb cost \$2000 million to research and make. The Americans had to show that they had not wasted their money. • Using the bomb actually saved lives. More people would have been killed if the war had carried on. • Japan would never have surrendered unless the atomic bomb was used. 		<p>1945- the USA dropped atomic bombs on Japan</p> <p>1945 onwards the USSR creates satellite states in Eastern Europe beginning with Poland</p> <p>1948- Marshall Plan begins- the USA gives money and supplies to Western Europe to recover from WW" and to encourage the not to become Communist</p> <p>1948-9 Berlin Blockade- USSR refuses to allow American supplies into West Berlin. In 1961 the Berlin Wall is created</p> <p>1949 NATO is formed- a military alliance of Western Europe and the USA. 1956 the Warsaw Pact is created- a military alliance between Eastern Europe and the USSR</p> <p>1962- Cuban Missile Crisis- the closest the world has come to a nuclear war as the USSR places nuclear missiles in Cuba (90 miles away from the USA) and the USA demands they be removed.</p>	
7	Grand Alliance	The name given to Britain the USA and the USSR in their fight against Hitler.	13	Arguments against the bomb:		
8	Enola Gay	The name of the plane that dropped the atomic bombs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The bomb killed thousands of innocent people, not soldiers. • Japan would have surrendered soon even if they had not used the bomb. • Hundreds of thousands of people suffered radiation poisoning- even those not born at the time. 			
9	Hiroshima and Nagasaki	The Japanese cities that were hit with atomic bombs- this led to the surrender of Japan in WW2.				

Year 9 History Summer Term Knowledge Organiser Why did 6 million people die?

Key Vocabulary:

1	Kristallnacht	'The Night of Broken Glass'. 10 th September 1938, Nazi police destroyed Jewish homes and synagogues. 20,000 were sent to concentration camps and around 100 were killed.
2	Concentration camps	Work camps set up by the Nazis to house Jews and other 'enemies'.
3	Synagogue	Jewish place of worship
4	Auschwitz	the largest death camp used by the Nazis
5	Warsaw Ghetto	area of Warsaw sectioned off for the Jewish people to live in.
6	Persecution	ill treatment of a person based on their race, political or religious beliefs.
7	Stereotype	a common belief about a group of people that is based on generalisations.
8	Anti-Semitism	hatred towards or prejudice against Jews.
9	Final Solution	The name given to the decision made at the Wannsee Conference to exterminate the Jewish race.
10	Star of David	the Jewish symbol that is a five pointed star.
11	Nuremberg Laws	Laws set up to persecute and limit the rights of Jews.
12	Holocaust	The persecution and killing of 6 million Jews during World War Two
13	Genocide	the killing of a large number of people from a particular nation or group of people with the aim of destroying that nation or group

Anti-Semitism throughout History

14 Ancient and Medieval anti-Semitism

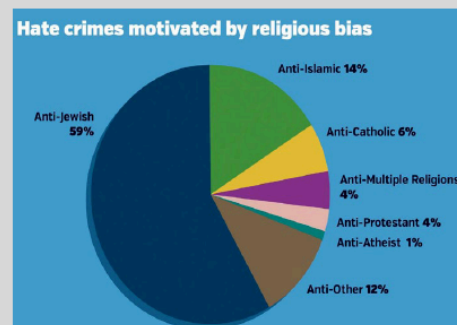
In 70AD, the Romans destroyed the Jewish city of Jerusalem and forced the Jews to leave. Jews were forced to travel and settle in different parts of Europe. In 1290, Edward I ordered that all Jews should be forced to leave England. Jews were burnt to death in Germany in the 1350s as they were blamed for the Black Death.

15 Renaissance and Industrial Revolution anti-Semitism:

Linear search algorithms search for an item within a data set by starting with the first item in the set and comparing it to the search criteria. If no match is found, then the next one is compared. If no match is found or the end of the set is reached.

16 Anti-Semitism today:

In America in 2015, most religious hate crimes were against Jewish people. In Britain in 2015, there was a 50% rise in anti-Semitic hate crime.



17 Genocide today:

Rwanda, Bosnia, Cambodia, Ukraine and Darfur, show us that the Holocaust was not unique that the Nazis were not the only group to try to destroy another due to religious, racial, nationalist hatred.

Timeline of events in Germany

1	April 1933 – Jewish and non-Jewish children could no longer play with each other
2	30 th April 1933 – Jews could be evicted from their homes without a reason
3	May 1933 – All Jews were banned from public places, like parks, swimming baths, and hotels.
4	15 th September 1935 – Nuremberg Laws: Jews are no longer classed as German citizens and could not vote.
5	15 th September 1935 – Marriage between Jews and non-Jews was made illegal.
6	September 1936 – Jews were forbidden from having professional jobs, e.g., lawyers, vets or judges etc.
7	10 th November 1938 – Kristallnacht – a night where synagogues and Jewish homes were destroyed. 20,000 were sent to concentration camps.
8	12 th November 1938 – All Jewish businesses are closed down.
9	1 st September 1939 – Germany invades Poland.
10	October 1940 – Polish Jews are forced to live in the Warsaw Ghetto
11	20 th January 1942 – Wannsee Conference was held. The 'Final Solution' to the 'Jewish question' was implemented
12	April 1945 – Nazi concentration camps are liberated (freed) by the USSR, British, and American troops,